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letter of 10 October 1978 from the  
Director, Central Intelligence to the  
Archivist of the United States.  
Next Review Date: 2003

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia/Germany (Russian Zone)

**SUBJECT** Yugoslav Recruitment of German Technicians

## ORIGIN

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**INFO.**

DIST. 7 May 1947

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## SUPPLEMENT

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STATE	WAR	NAVY	JUSTICE	R & E	G & D				

- 25X1 1. German engineers, electricians, chemists, architects, mining-technicians and specialists in heavy industry, oil production, coal processing and the use of coal processing by-products are being interviewed for work in Yugoslavia by Ing. Csemegi of the Yugoslav Military Mission in Berlin.
2. Jobs are offered on a strictly volunteer basis. Female specialists are acceptable. A tentative agreement, made between the applicant and the State Employment Office involved, covers all essential questions concerning the term of employment, billeting, leave and social security. The type of work to be performed and the salary paid are to be determined on arrival in Yugoslavia by the employee and the State Employment Office. Generally, there is a three month probationary period.
3. The Yugoslavs appear to want families to accompany the German employees. If families remain in Germany, they are allotted up to one half the salary paid to the employee in Yugoslavia. Families that do go will be provided with houses.
4. Up to 27 November 1946, approximately fifty Germans had gone to Yugoslavia, some without concluding contracts in Berlin. Applicants leave Berlin by bus and are allowed to carry thirty kilograms of luggage. Families transferring to Yugoslavia are permitted an additional 100 kilograms. Foodstuffs, mainly fats, are issued to them at Belgrade.
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5. The wife of one German now in Yugoslavia has received letters from her husband stating that, except for a shortage of potatoes, the food issued to the Germans is good and plentiful. The salary is less than this particular employee anticipated. His family in Berlin receives 300 marks monthly but his actual pay is not known. It is said that, after a trial period, all specialists are offered Yugoslav citizenship. This family has in its possession a "letter of protection" issued to it by the Yugoslav Military Mission which gives them "certain privileges".
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6. On 26 December, an employee of the Didier Plant in Berlin-Wilmersdorf reported that the Yugoslav Government had ordered the construction of a cokery. This untested source claimed that [redacted] was hindering the project, but believed that it might be successful since the Russians were expected to support the order in the near future.

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7. [redacted] a Berlin meeting, on 4 January 1947, between [redacted] and a Yugoslav colonel, at which the latest requests from Belgrade were discussed. The Yugoslavs want specialists in generator construction, industrial use of gas, armaments plants, chemical warfare industry and the petroleum industry.
8. During the above discussion, two of the Germans referred to a new invention involving powder-mixing, which they wished to try out in Yugoslavia. To this, the visiting officer replied, "We are not interested in experimentation. We have no time to lose. If you can guarantee that your invention will be successful, however, then we will offer you every assistance."
9. Up to 4 January, no German families had followed the technicians to Yugoslavia.

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